

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ENGLAND AROUSED.

GORDON MUST BE EITHER SAVED OR AVENGED.

The Story of the Trip to Khartoum Told by One of the Party—The Mahdi Summons Wilson to Surrender—The Government Gives Lord Wolsey Full Power to Act.

LONDON, February 6.—A dispatch from Suakin states that the friendly tribes have managed to recapture Khartoum, and have passed 20 camels loaded with grain into the town. A successful sortie was recently made from Khartoum. Another attack was recently made by the friendly tribes upon the hostile Arabs of the Gattabadi country, and the latter were defeated with heavy loss. All these occurrences are from one to five weeks old, but they are just now given out by the war office.

General Wolsey telegraphs from Korti to the war office this afternoon, that a courier has arrived from the British camp near Metemneh, who reports that the rebels at Metemneh have become defiant since hearing of the fall of Khartoum. The courier also says an attack on Gubat may be looked for at any moment, as the rebels expect reinforcements from Khartoum. Lord Wolsey states that he will remain quiet, pending further orders from the government.

The cabinet met at 11 o'clock this morning, to consider what course should be taken in regard to the present Egyptian emergency, and decided to send telegraphic orders to India for the dispatch of Indian troops to Suakin, and meanwhile to reinforce the garrison at Suakin by a number of troops from England and the Mediterranean. The consensus of opinion in the ministry is in favor of a strong, active and vigorous policy. Lord Wolsey will sanction any demand of Lord Gordon, or alive, or wreck vengeance on the Arabs if he is slain. The telegraph line between London and Korti is entirely occupied with dispatches between the cabinet and Lord Wolsey.

The morning papers contain no further information relative to the fall of Khartoum. Nothing seems to be known at Cairo except the news telegraphed there from London.

The Times in a leading editorial on the subject says:

The sinking news of the fall of Khartoum has no parallel in the experience of the present generation.

The Daily News says:

Religion in the memory of living man has been the subject of such a disaster to England. The story of the fall of Khartoum is a tragedy of the most heroic and noble kind.

The News thinks that Colonel Wilson's steamer might have arrived at Khartoum earlier than they did. It feels convinced that a national calamity will not be utilized in the furtherance of party feeling.

The Daily Telegraph says:

The situation is one of grave and complicated difficulty. It is right that all should wait for the decision of the ministry, upon whose shoulders the responsibility rests, and who must possess the most complete military information. Nothing can be gained by wild speculations for beyond the fact that the mahdi is a powerful and dangerous enemy.

The Daily News says:

We hope the voice of faction will be unheeded. The danger must be met by a national effort. We must not allow the mahdi to divide the country into two camps, one of which is the enemy of the other.

The Times in its editorial discussion of the last news from Egypt says:

No words of ours are adequate to express the mingled feelings of dismay, consternation and indignation which the news of the fall of Khartoum has evoked in this country. The present situation is a lamentable result of the long course of disregard for the elements of state security.

The Daily News says:

The mahdi is a powerful and dangerous enemy. He has been able to do what we have failed to do. He has been able to capture Khartoum, and to hold it for so long a time. He has been able to do what we have failed to do.

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considers advisable to regain the ground lost in the Sudan by the fall of Khartoum. Among the alternatives suggested to General Wolsey are the immediate recapture of Khartoum, and the employment, if necessary, of Indian troops to reopen Berber.

From Cairo all military advice counsels an immediate dispatch of the whole British force in lower Egypt for the capture of Berber, and the sending of not less than 15,000 reinforcements from England or India, to Suakin, to secure the retreat of the other troops, or the chastisement of the mahdi's Arabs, which ever shall be decided upon.

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blanche has caused the liveliest joy everywhere where groups of people are gathered in the streets reading the latest issues of the evening papers.

The excitement over the fall of Khartoum is subsiding and military critics now consider the troops at Metemneh safe, if General Earl's advance to Berber is hastened and reinforcements are hurried on from Korti.

The decision of the cabinet to give General Wolsey to-day to act has calmed the public mind. Orders have been sent to Gibraltar and Malta to prepare for the immediate dispatch of all available troops to the Sudan. Wolsey has adopted General Stephenson's advice to send a strong force to Suakin. It is reported that the Indian troops will be composed of drafts from the Indian regiments and acclimated British troops now in Egypt, who will be replaced by drafts from England and the Mediterranean.

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THE LIE IN CONGRESS.

A RED HOT DAY AMONG THE REPRESENTATIVES.

King and Hancock Grapple in Personal Debate, and Then Young and White Take up the Subject—The Republicans Trying to Force an Extra Session—In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—[Special.]—The river and harbor bill is dragging miserably. The conduct of Reed of Maine, Hiseock of New York, and other republicans in obstructing its progress, gives rise to the belief that they are scheming for an extra session. The proposition to change the senate rules so as to allow legislation on appropriation bills still further complicates the prospect and encourages these designing republicans to hope that they may force an extra session on the new administration. But they will fail.

A NOTE OF WARNING.
Mr. Randall gave notice to-day that he would call up the legislative appropriation bill Monday, and that his committee would push its work right along. This was a warning to the river and harbor committee to expedite its bill. Mr. Randall tells me that there is no danger of an extra session. The last of the appropriation bills can be passed through the house by the twentieth, and the senate can easily finish them all by the first of March.

THE PERSONAL ISSUE.
The river and harbor bill never fails to produce sharp discussion, but never before have so many personalities marked its consideration. Yesterday Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, was compelled to resent the insinuations of Mr. Reed of Maine, and Mr. Hiseock of New York, and to use very plain language in rebuking Mr. Reed's insinuations. To-day Mr. Hiseock denied that he had said to Floyd King, of Louisiana, that New Orleans had reaped no benefit from the jetties, whereupon Mr. King rose and calmly declared Hiseock's statement absolutely false. This breach had hardly settled before the issue of veracity was so sharply made between Mr. Young of Tennessee, and Mr. Willis of Kentucky, that a personal collision was feared, and a dozen members surrounded each excited congressman.

THE CLOSING OF THE HOUSE.
Several sharp passages occurred, and amid the general noise Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Belford, of Colorado, were popping up and down, frantically demanding recognition, alternately attacking and defending the bill, and contributing largely to the confusion of the noisy and unprofitable day.

Col. Hammond has been presiding during the discussion of this bill, and has done himself honor by the way in which he has performed this duty under circumstances especially trying.

THE SENATE BUSINESS.
The Senate today has been engaged in the consideration of the bill for the relief of the pensioners of the late war.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—In the senate Mr. Ingalls, according to notice given yesterday, moved an amendment to the senate rule that prohibits general legislation on appropriation bills, the amendment being to permit such legislation only in cases of emergency or when the subject matter of the bill is of great importance.

The amendment was referred to the committee on the senate floor. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Ingalls, Hale, Beck, Bayard, Platt, Brewster, Allison, Hawley, Cockrell and Lapham.

In course of his remarks Mr. Cockrell alluded to the newspaper reports to the effect that \$250,000 had been paid out of the treasury for the relief of pensioners.

Mr. Palmer spoke at considerable length on the question of woman suffrage upon its merits. He concluded by expressing the conviction that not only was it right, desirable and expedient, but that woman suffrage was a dangerous political condition which were, perhaps, about to confront us, under our duty for the safety of the nation no longer to deny to our political friends the right to be derived from the conscience and moral worth of our women.

THE ATTORNEY'S FEES DISCUSSED.
The bill to regulate the fees of pension agents and attorneys was then taken up. In the course of the debate Mr. Beck said he thought that under the extraordinary circumstances which had surrounded the bill of 1884, it should be required to go into court and show a good case. In 1884 the pension agents wanted their fees increased, but both houses of congress declined to increase them, yet in the conference committee the fees were increased.

After further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Blair, Harrison, Call and Platt, the bill was passed without division.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then called up and passed. The conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was called up, and the senate decided to increase them, yet in the conference committee the fees were increased.

The chair then laid before the senate the anti-silver coinage bill, but without further action. The senate adjourned until to-morrow.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.
The House has two sessions, in which the lie is passed.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—When the house met at 10 o'clock this morning, in continuation of yesterday's session, there were not more than half a dozen members present, and a further recess of ten minutes was taken. After the recess the house went into committee on the river and harbor bill, the pending amendment being that providing that no part of the appropriation of \$100,000 for improving the national harbor of the first class at Sandy Bay, Miss., shall be expended until the new board of three engineers shall decide that that point is the best location on the coast for such harbor. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Gates, of Alabama, the entire paragraph relating to the harbor was stricken out.

Several amendments were offered and lost. Mr. McConas offered an amendment providing that no money appropriated by this act

shall be expended except for such works as the secretary of war, under direction of the president, shall determine, and in no case shall the expenditure for any purpose exceed the sums designated by this act for that purpose.

Pending action Mr. Willis moved that the committee rise, and on a viva voce vote, the chairman decided the ayes had it, and discharged the demands for tellers.

The speaker pro tem, Blackburn, having taken the chair, Mr. Willis moved that the house adjourn, and the speaker also discharged the calls for a division, declared the motion carried.

THE HOUSE'S SESSION BEGINS.
The house was instantly called to order, and the legislative day of Friday was begun.

After the reading of the journal, the house proceeded to the consideration of business under the new rule. The business transacted under it was not of general interest.

The committee on public lands reported a bill to declare forfeited the entire grant of lands in aid of the Girard and Mobile railroad in Alabama. House calendar. The amount of land involved is 638,000 acres.

The committee on naval affairs reported adversely the joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commanders Schley and Coffin and Lieutenant Emory

SHORT ON TRIAL.

CAPTAIN PHELAN ASKS FOR PROTECTION.

The Dynamite Assemblage in Court to Hear the Case of Short, the Assassin of Phelan. The Prisoners Believed to Have Been One of the Murderers of Lord Cavendish.

NEW YORK, February 6.—A large number of dynamite were in attendance at the Tombs police court to-day, to see the arraignment of Richard Short, who committed the assault on Captain Phelan, in Roscoe's office. Phelan was brought from the hospital, and a moment or two later entered the court room and took up his position before Judge Patterson. He was pale and thin from his four weeks' confinement and loss of blood. His left arm being in a sling.

"I feel pretty weak," he said to a reporter, "but I am mighty glad to get out of doors once more."

In the affidavit which the clerk of the court made out, Phelan stated that Richard Short did not strike him, but that he was struck with a certain dirk knife which he (Short) held in his hand; that deponent was so attacked by said defendant at a certain place in the office of Jeremiah "Donovan" Roscoe, No. 12, Chambers street, in said city of New York, and that then and there received eleven stab wounds in his body at the hands of said defendant.

While Phelan was making his statement, Short was led into the room and placed at the bar. He was looking much better than when he was brought in, and he was accompanied by a man who was called "the man who assaulted you," inquired Justice Patterson, of Phelan, when the latter had completed his statement.

"That is the man," he replied, pointing at Short, who stood directly behind him.

"I shall hold you for examination, Short, under \$5,000 bail," said the judge to the prisoner.

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"Apply to the police. They will grant you permission."

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JOHN MCCULLOUGH ANGRY.

He Goes to Brooklyn to Play and Finds That His Dates Have Been Taken.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Mr. W. A. McConnell is understood to be rather deeply hurt by the criticisms upon his conduct in allowing Mr. John McCullough to have a play to the present week at the Brooklyn theater. Mr. McConnell cannot see that he has behaved in an unbecomingly way at all.

He says to his friends that he thought it advisable to temporize with the actor, who, he declares, had his cane with him when he came to talk of his engagement, and was therefore looked upon by the Brooklyn manager as a dangerous being. Mr. McConnell is an athletic young man of statural proportions, and his description of the reasons which guided him in his intercourse with the tragedian is regarded by those who have heard him as a shining example of Brooklyn humor. The stories of the trouble between the actor and the manager on Monday when Mr. McCullough went over to Brooklyn to begin his engagement have been somewhat exaggerated.

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PAYING THE PENALTY.

THREE DASTARDLY MURDERERS TAKEN OUT HANGED.

The Outraged Citizens of Audubon Take Out the Murders of Hiram Jellerson, and Lynch Them.—The Story of the Crime for which They Have Paid the Penalty.

DES MOINES, Ia., February 6.—The people of Audubon were so indignant over the change of venue in the cases of the three murderers, John A. Smyth, Cicero Jellerson and Joel J. Wilson, that they surrounded the jail, and being refused admittance by the sheriff, proceeded to batter down the wall. Sheriff Herber fired some twenty shots to alarm the citizens, but nearly every able-bodied man in the village seemed to be participating in the ceremonies. The sheriff's wife came very near being shot.

Cicero Jellerson, the youngest man of the three, and who is called half-witted, was the first one taken out by the mob. He was hanged on the band stand in the public square. Smyth resisted when the mob went for him, and fought with a broom stick. A member of the mob shot him through the head, the ball entering his left eye. This was before he was taken out of the jail. Wilson was also shot and killed before he was taken out of the jail. The three were hanged on the same day.

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LIVING ON HORSE FLESH.

A Terrible Tale of Suffering From the Susquehanna River.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 6.—Further particulars concerning the imprisonment of the entire family of seven persons in all of William J. Roberts on a lonely island in the Susquehanna river, opposite Port Deposit, reached this city to-day. The river has been gorged with ice for two weeks, and communication with the shore was cut off. Roberts has been seen frequently to come down to the edge of the island during the past two weeks and make frantic signals to attract attention. The channel of fields of ice down the swift channel prevented any one from going to his aid. It was surmised that his supply of provisions was almost gone, and yesterday it was understood from his signals that he was out of food, that his wife and one child were dead, and the others were starving. Crowds of villagers gathered opposite him on the mainland, and anxiously discussed the situation.

To-day two young men, Dr. C. A. Shure and Edward Boynton, determined that they would attempt the rescue. Carrying long poles and what articles of food they could carry on their shoulders, they ventured out on the rapidly moving masses of ice. Slowly and cautiously they made their dangerous way from the shore to the island. They were within a few feet of the shore when they were caught by a large piece of ice, and were thrown into the cold water, but struggled out. It was three-quarters of an hour before they landed on the lower end of the island. Then they were taken to the shore by a small boat.

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